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By mail (posters prepaid) one year... THE NATIONAL BEPUBLICAN COMPANY E. W. FOX, PRESIDENT AND MANAGEM TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

Brun's soul, like John Brown's, will g marching on.

PHILADELPHIA is contemplating the sal of her gas works, a property that has been extremely prolific of municipal scandals.

PHINCETON and Yale are to have a competitive test of their respective systems of eg culture on the Polo grounds, in New York, next Saturday.

WHEN Congress meets the country will learn that there is not an lots of truth in the reports of great changes in the silver stion on the part of southern and western representatives.

"NEARLY all the college graduates are free traders," says a western Democratic contemporary. This is not true as to the alumni of most of the colleges, but we be-Heve it is about correct as to the Vassar

It appears that for the same services for which salaries of teachers in New York run from \$750 to \$1,150, the Philadelphia school teachers are compelled to be content with salarics ranging from \$520 to \$470 a year. No wonder that the Quaker city is rated as "shamefully provincial."

Fon heading a revolt occasioned by admitted oppression and injustice in various nis Riel was put to death yester day by the government whose maladminis tration occasioned the uprising. A greater binnder has not been committed by the government of any enlightened nation for many years.

Ir is hoped that the forty-ninth Congress will make a speedy and final decision as to the unfinished double-turreted moultors, If they are to be finished let the work co on. If they are not to be completed they should be broken up. There has been enough of delay, and quite too much of wrangling about these vessels.

Tue New York Herald thinks "the suc cess of the Irish home rule party is so near that it would be far better for Englishm to accept the inevitable with a good grace. They would find more profit in than in defeat." This is a good suggestion but such advice will do no good. Home rule will not be conceded until it can be deferred no longer. That time is not far

A Washington telegram to the Boston Journal quotes a prominent official as saying that "the President has the most as curate knowledge of the civil service law and rules; that he quotes from memory, and refers to sections and articles by their numbers; that he will be the head of the civil service commission: that he has construed the law for himself, and has instructed the commissioners rather than sought their ad-All this being true the President's mind must be deeply impressed with the fact that the great central idea of the law is secure non-partiesn service by honest competition.

AT Louisville, on Saturday, Alf Little one of Kentucky's heroes, was sentenced teen years in the penitentiary for forging pension papers and postoffice orders. Prior to his arrest by the minions of the obtrusive federal power this illustrious Kentuckian had been credited with the murder of fourteen men, although he is but 45 years of age The telegram, which tells the story of his conviction, says that "before he reached the age of manhood he killed one of his playmates. Later he murdered three broth ers. Once, when passing a sick man's house, he entered the sick chamber, dragged the invalid out of bed, and kicked him to death. A year or so ago the militia had t be ordered out to suppress Little." But he was not suppressed, and if the nation government had not invaded Kentucky and seized her hero in the full tide of his grea career, he might easily have added twenty five more murders to his magnificent recor-Why does not the central government con fine itself to its constitutional limits-way ing the flag and making appropriations?

THE king of Burmah, Theebaw, cause the present trouble between his own land and Great Britain by imposing exorbitant taxation on the British Bombay and Burmah Trading Company, which has a lease for working the teak and other Burmal forests. Now, says the company: "We will not pay any such tax." "You shall," replies his majesty. "Arbitration," sugests the peace-desiring company. " No thunders the king. It happens that a French company wants a lease of this same attractive property. Theebaw says to the French: "I'm willing. What terms?" Moreover, the monarch has further offended by granting to a Frenchman certain exclusive trivilege in Unner Burmah, con trary to an existing treaty forbidding him to grant monopolies. British business and interests in Burmah are interfered with. Great Billiam will not bear it. is business," maintains Great Britain, and ineantmently prepares, anaconda-like, to

The English Campaign.

Church discstablishment and all other questions save the one great issue of the hour have been put in their proper places by the recent utterances of Mr. Gladstone The Irish question is at the front and it going to stay there till it is settled, when ever that time may be,

The New York Herald's Dublin special states that Mr. Gladstone's declaration is favor of modified home rule has created a flutter among the nationalists, and no little shaking of the head among the "loyalist" sections. Both sides, the says, now agree that Mr. Parnell's triumph is merely a question of time. Mr. Glad stone's confession that the English partie cannot be trusted to resist Irish pressure while Mr. Parnell has power to sustain or t writer finds, has had an especially depres ing effect on both whig and tory loyalists. Every Irishman believes that Mr. Parnel will have this power in the next parliament unless some unforeseen and as yet most in likely division should spring up among the Irish members themselves.

The New York Sun's London special b Heves that the liberal majority will pro ably be so small as to make them dependent upon Parnell. The correspondent adds that although Mr. Gladstone has privately declared that he will not move in the Irish qu tion without a decisive majority over both tories and Paraellites, it is more probable that when he finds himself face to face with this great question he will not resist the tempta tion to attempt its solution.

The Irish cause is, at last, lu a fair way to a just settlement in the near future. All the friends of home rule, on both sides of the ocean, are united. No other great re-

form in any country has made such progress os this has achieved during the last six mouths. We believe it will move steadily on to victory, and that the English people will find the change conductve to the pean and presperity of the United Kingdom.

Courts-Murtial.

Among the timely suggestions submitted the Secretary of War for his consideraion in the preparation of his annual reporare two or three of unusual interest and value from Acting Judge Advocate General Lieber. They are of a decidedly progressive character, affording conclusive that the bureau of military justice has not entirely neglected recent opportunities for the acquisition of valuable knowledge. They show, toe, that, in the pursuit of knowledge, this bureau of the army is capable of invading naval circles and learning from eminent lawyers who defend elients arraigned before mayal tribunals.

The judge advocate general says, that of the one hundred and twenty-seven articles which are required by law to be read and published to every garrison, regiment, troop, or company in the army once in six months there are but fifty-four which need to be read, as they alone constitute the military

What this officer says of these articles is strictly true. Fifty-four of them constitute the military code in its fullest amplitude and his recommendation that the others is eliminated is creditable to his intellige

It will be remembered that Messra, Jeff Chandler and Geo. S. Boutwell, as attorney for Paymester General Smith of the navy made and pressed the point that there was a lack of anything like definiteness in the cution of their elient. The charges and specifications were nebulously vague as unlike as possible to an indictment in the ordinary criminal court. What particular law he had violated, when and how he had violated it, were not stated. He was ar aigned and a drag-net was spread to find emething on which a conviction might possibly be predicated. Against this manifest injustice his distinguished counsel pro tested and invelghed.

If their argument failed to exert due to fluence in the Navy Department, it was evidently weighed by the judge advocate general of the army. Hence his movement to strike out irrelevant matter and make the military code clear and specific.

Another important suggestion of Gen. Leiber relates to the conduct of trials by court-martial. He says it "has become the recognized right of the accused to be repre sented by counsel before a court-martial and when so represented the prosecution i apt to be conducted with an amount of in terest which must unfit the prosecutor for any other relationship to the court." This Is a plain statement of a patent fact. "Yet," continum the judge advocate general, "un der our system, the judge advocate, beside being the prosecutor for the government the recorder and the legal adviser of the court. These functions are apt to be irre cilable with that of prosecutor, as is also his relation to the occused." For these reasons it is recommended that "the judge advocate be excluded from the secret sea ous of the court, where the accused is un represented, for here he may, by a word, or the inflection of a word, or by a jesture even, unwittingly influence its Judgm to say nothing of a possible suppressed fac-

or false expression It is almost marvelous that this outrage has been tolerated to the present time, and it will be disgraceful to Congress and the ountry if it is permitted to continue longer. No civil court on the globe would permit : practice analogous to this in the trial of a use involving the property, reputation liberty, or life of the humblest or the vilest

If John Smith were on trial for steeling n, the prosecutor could make no state ment to judge or jury except in open court Any violation of the defendant's rights in this regard would be held as sufficient ground for setting aside a verdiet. But the oldest, bravest, and best officers of the army and navy may be put on trial on accusations volving all the interests of life, or even life itself, and be compelled to have the presecutor closeted with the members of the court and using all the facilities dent to intimate relations to neutralize of offset the efforts of the defense

To speak of this practice as an outrage is to give it too mild a characterization. I # lufamous. It is a clear denial of natural rights and, as such, is utterly indefensible By going into the military or naval service of their country men do not forfelt or surrender those rights which are the indisper suble safeguards of honor. If Congress can not speedily find a way to reform this shameful abuse it will disappoint the just expectations of the people

Except in time of actual war only such ourts-martial should be held as are abso tely necessary for discipline. Many of the cases now tried by courts-martial should e left to the civil courts. And no effort should be spared to bring the modes of procedure before military tribunals into harmony with those principles and prac-tices which experience has shown to be necessary in the administration of justice by civil courts.

There are but two kinds of courts-matial with which the general public has much familiarity-one is organized to convict, the other to condemn ; one is the minister of ate, the other is the dispenser of white wash. We do not say that there are n courts-martial in which bonest inquiry, fair methods, and just findings are certain t obtain. There may have been and may yet te many such, but those which have tracted general attention have not been of this character.
One of the objections to these tribunals

s the power wielded by the civil head of the army or navy. If a Secretary of War or Secretary of the Navy desires to have an filter disgraced he can exert a very power ful influence in that direction. He can put on the court which is to try the officer on vague, indefinite, or trumped-up charges th n most likely to understand and gratify his desire. He has pleasant details and nany other favors to dispense. It pays to court his favor. The selection of the men who are to act as judges and jurymen is a remendous responsibility that ought not to

e lodged in the hands of any one man. It is as easy to organize a whitewashin orrangement as the reverse. An officer who is a pet of the department will seldon e in any danger of arralgument, but if he is unexpectedly brought up for trial his friends may possibly bring him out tri implantly, no matter what the evidence

We do not make these comments as par icularly applicable to any period. It is not ur intention to charge favoritism or injus tice on either of the present heads of de purtments. It is the system, not individals, against which we are contendingystem that affords unlimited possibilities r wrongdoing, and which is deficient in the ordinary requirements of justice—a system so bad that it needs reforming all through and all over.

Complaints have been frequently and, we ave no doubt, justly made that the findings of courts-martial, especially in the navy, are much more severe in the cases of culisted men than in those of commissioned

It is a singular fact that the military and naval establishments of this democratic

epublic are more aristocratic than those of European monarchies. The distance beween the cullsted man and the comcais doned officer in our service is immeasure ble, the chasm unbridgable. There are oill cers, of course, who treat the man unde them with kindly consideration and are apuble of maintaining strict disciplie while winning and holding the respect auconfidence of their men. But there are too many who have no feeling of sympathy or kindness for an enlisted man, regarding his as a creature made to constitute, when aggr ested in considerable numbers, commands

or superior beings holding commis-For an offense for which an enlisted man gets double frons, imprisonment, loss of pay, and disgraceful dismissal from the ervice a commissioned officer gets suspen sion from rank and duty. In other words, he is condemned to draw his pay without loing anything to earn it.

Suppose such a mode of punishment wer adopted in the civil service, how would it operate? For example, a clerk of the third lass is charged with some serious offense Investigation proves his guilt. The emprit s then called up and sentenced to sus don from duty for six years, his pay to go

Parties in France.

Now that our own elections are over and he excitement dying out, we have tim for such careful consideration of the affairs of ur great European sister, the French re , as has not hitherto been practicable Telegraphic advices have kept the reader formed of the results of both the recen ections for members of the new chambe of deputies. It is known that the repubcans, by a sudden change in the current of public sentiment between the first and ond elections, succeeded in obtaining trong majority, but there is no disguising the fact that the party has received a seri ous warning from the country. On the first ballot the reactionaries about doubled their number of deputies, and on the see and trial they gained twenty-six more seats. On Oct. 4 the country elected 130 republicans and 176 reactionaries; on the 18th it chose 242 republicans and 26 reactionaries. If to these 372 republi ons we add the ten elected by the colonies-where there were no reactionary ickets-it will be seen that they will have in the next chamber a majority of 180 votes The new chamber will contain 295 memb or more than one-half, who belonged to the old assembly; of this number 223 are reublicans and 72 reactionaries. A classifiation of the new chamber shows that there re 188 moderate republicans, 165 radicals, 29 independents, and 202 anti-republicans There are already numerous demands for an investigation against reactionary members, and it is not unlikely that some of thes elections will be annulled, but for all practical purposes we now know the respective strength of the parties in the next chamber. To show the warning given to the repubcans we may say that at the last genera

With a majority of 180 votes the Republi ans would be able to have their own way if they were united, but the great question at this moment is, Can they sink their petty ambitions and agree upon a common policy? While the moderates are numerically a little stronger than the radicals, they can form no stry without their consent, for it is the radicals who have gained the victory and who will practically be the masters of the new chamber. The progress of the country toward radicalism is shown by the fact that while the chamber of 1877 was pure left, that of ISSI was union republican, and now it will be extreme left. From 70 or 80 the radicals have jumped to 150. This increase has naturally led them to claim that the country demands a more vigorous policy, and a different one from that pursued b the opportunists in the last chamber, and they are already indicating the principal points in the new legislative problem.

lection in 1881 the reactionaries polled

only 1,800,000 votes, while this year they

have polled 3,500,000.

While extreme partisans like Rochefort, Michelin, and Camelinat consider that the first questions to be decided are the separation of church and state, the election of magistrates, suppression of the senate, and bers seem willing to agree upon a policy of colonial expeditions and the reform of he home administration. In fact, an exmination of the manifestoes issued by the andidates elected shows that 200 republians were chosen as opposed to an immedite abrogation of the concordat, and as for he suppression of the senate 220 candidates leclared themselves hostile to this chance. The election of magistrates was not a leadng issue in the campaign, and there were very few republicans who promised this reorm. Another demand made by a very few of the extreme radicals is the trial of M. Jules Ferry, for his action as minister in the Tonmin affair, but this wild idea will certainly ot meet with sufficient encouragement to become a reality. Upon two points it will e possible for the various sections of the party to agree, viz. the abandonment of urther colonial enterprises and the realization of a policy of economy. It is upon this basis that an attempt is now making to bring about an understanding.

The session of the chambers will be iting, if not stormy, but friends of the epublic on this side of the ocean have carned that storms and crises are not signs

of imminent danger.
The results of the warning of Oct. 4 save been salutary and the good effects will be lasting. The republic will give up ts dangerous foreign policy and the government will address itself to domestic oncerns. We believe the French republic has come to stay.

A District Building.

The District commissioners have very properly included in their estimates for th sext fiscal year a sum deemed sufficient for the inauguration of the work of erecting a milding for the use of the District gov-This city is destitute of anything like a

endquarters or home for its officials. various officers are located, without much can be rented from time to time. Suitable uildings for such uses cannot be had. Some of those occupied by District officials are utterly unfit for anything but speedy demolition. Valuable books and papers are exposed to imminent danger of destruction by fire. Great loss of time is occasioned by having the offices remote from each other and from their common head. And as to economy, this renting of detached utidings is the worst sort of extravagance The rentals paid are very largely in excess of the amount that would be required for uterest and repairs on a large, handsome, and commodious edifice that would amply secommodate all the departments and

ranches of the District government. If it be urged that we are likely to have such a change or changes in our plan or form of government as would necessitate the use of different buildings from those required, the ready and sufficient answer is that a District building, a central leadquarters for all departments of loca government, must be necessary under any system that may be adopted. It is evident, oo, that a structure suited to existing conlitions could be readily adapted to other conditions. The practicable forms of municipal government do not differ so widely in their demand for shelter that a

structure which gives proper accommodations to one may not be easily made to fit

As to the location of the proposed building, that is a question which we are quite willing to leave for the decision of Con-There is, however, no occasion to dread the possible operations of any ring, real or imaginary. By the right of eminent demain Congress can order the condemnation and appraisement of any alte or altes that may be decided upon. This is a step that should not be made necessary by extestionate demands, but which furnishes an easy means of escape from extortion. It is not to be assumed that owners of real estate would attempt to get fanciful prices merely because the purchaser was the gov-erament, but it is well to understand that the government can take whatever ground it may want at a price to be determined by

The District building should be large enough for the Washington of 1985, and should be, in all respects, a commodious and attractive edifice. It should be fire proof, and the walls should be of granite. On the strong grounds of pressing neces sity and true economy we expect the fortyninth Congress, at its first session, to pass a bill providing for the selection of a site and the inauguration of the work of con-

struction. Ordnance and Torpedo Boats.

Commodore Sicard, in his forthcoming report, "again recommends the purchase of

swift torpedo boat abroad.' This plan of going abroad for implement of warfare has not beretofore found much favor or many advocates among us, and has not been recommended to any extent

except by agents of English builders Some fifteen years ago a member of the House naval committee asked the late Commodore Jeffers, then chief of ordnance for his opinion as to the expediency of purchasing one hundred Krupp guns for the navy, proposing to introduce a bill in the House for that purpose, in case the ordnance bureau favored It.

The commodore promptly objected, stating that the Krupp guns of that day were not up to the requirements of the service, and would be obsolete or nearly so in ten years. He, therefore, recommended, in place of the proposed purchase of the best foreign guns of that day which the United States had no immediate use for, an appropriation to improve the facilities for making guns in the ordnance shop of the Washington navy yard.
"If," said Commodore Jeffers,

adopt my suggestion, you will, in a few years, have the skilled labor, machinery, and all the facilities for making the best guns in the world right here at home. On the other hand, all the money you expend in the purchase of foreign-made guns is absolutely thrown away."

The wise counsel of the commodore was not disregarded. Congress made a small appropriation for the Washington ordunace hop as suggested, and continued making appropriations up to the present time: and ow the establishment is turning out the best steel guns in the world !

It is scarcely worth while to suggest the prebase of torpedo bonts abroad when we have a dozen or more builders here at home who are capable of furnishing the best that can be made. The best torpedo boat of to-day is an un-

known quantity. Some of these vessels are more dangerous to friends than the enemy. The best American-built boats are, however, equal, and in some respects superior, to any built in Europe, particularly in regard to There are those among us, however, who

profess to regard shipbuilding in the United States as among the lost arts, in face of the fact that the governments of England, Russta, France, and Spain have during the past ten years had a large number of torpedo boats built here, while a single shipbuilding firm on the Delaware has built over or hundred steamers for South and Central America, Mexico, and the West Indies. As long ago as Jan. 21, 1879, the secre-

tary of the British admiralty wrote from London to Mr. Herreshoff, of Bristol, R. L.; "With reference to your letter asking for a certificate of the performance of the torpedo boat constructed by you, I am commanded by my lords commissioners of the admiralty to inform you that the acceptance of the boat by their lordships is a guarantee that she has given them satisfaction."

This American-built torpedo boat wa tried in English waters and proved to be faster than, and in some other respects superior to, any English boat of its size nd its acceptance by the English admi rality was followed by orders for several

others. Boats of the same type have also bee frequently tested in American waters. A board of United States naval officers which Chief Engineers Isherwood, Zeller, and Carpenter were members, made an ex-haustive trial in 1880. The following extract from their official report is of very great interest in this connection :

Each of the series embraced a large number of experiments, the whole occupying about ten weeks of uninterrupted work during June July, and August, 1889, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 8 and 9 o'clock in the even ing. F * * The superior adaptability of the Herreshoff system to that of any othe known to us, for steam launches, steam yachts stenm pinnaces, torpedo-boats, small gunbo its &c., is so unquestionable that, after the mos extensive experiments and thorough examina-tion of the subject, we are constrained t recommend it, though comparatively new, t the serious attention of the department for uch classes of vessels. The management of boiler differs from the management of ders of other types, but is soon acquired b the humblest intelligence, and we believe th engineering of the navy should be fumiliar ized with it as speedily as possible, as its use a certain to extend as its merit becomes under

In view of these facts it is not at all probable that Congress will appropriate m to purchase foreign-built vessels of any

There are about five thousand steam and all vessels built in the United States every year. The government can be served with verything it needs in this line at home. The English are, of course, ahead of us in the number of large ocean steamers built and owned in England, but in regard to all other vessels we are ahead of them

A California Tragedy Sometimes in this world, and too often

t seems, a good man meets with a sad and inappropriate fate. Such was the destiny of Dr. Powers, a wealthy settler in Bear Valley, San Benito county, Cal. Be ing the earliest to arrive in the valley, with intention of settling, he had the pick of the land, and naturally took the best he could find. Other persons, who came after, were envious of his good fortune, and hated him for it. At last they united-an army against one man-and the enmity of his neighbors became bitter. Worse still, from a circumstance which now happened, a fraud on the land office was attempted by two of the later settlers, and the doctor, being the oldest on the ground, gave evidence, when summoned, which foiled the object of the ingenious rascals. Squatting followed, stock-killing, barn-burning, charges and ounter charges. Wrath grew hot and hotter, and apread like a prairie fire. The doctor's life was miserable. His penmind was effectually destroyed, and his possessions were rapidly disappearing. It was whispered that he would be driven

out of the country. He heard the report. A man of energy and determination, he would not turn his back on his enemies On the contrary, he determined to prodocumentary evidence from the land office o prove that they had committed perjury This dealgn he carried into effect He

never returned home.
On the 17th of October last his body was found hanging to a tree. A card attached to the breast indicated vigilantes as respon sible for the murder. But an autopsy proved the manner of it different from appearances. His death was really caused by a shot-gun wound inflicted several hours before the hanging. Detectives were sent for by a relative of the decensed. They arrived from San Francisco. Their discovery led to the arrest of nine men. The trial has not yet elseo. commenced, but circumstances against the accused are accumulating, and great interest is excited, the parties being well known and the crime out of the usual course.

On the discovery of the dead body, package of papers relating to the land roubles, known to have been in his posses tion that day, was not to be found. Moreover, immediately after the murder, his house was violently entered and all writings relating to the land difficulties were stolen.

The unfortunate man was over 70 years of age. His life had been one of benevolent deeds : his death has produced intense feeling and expressions of regret not confined to the Pacific slope.

The Balkan War. The Servious lack anything like a justification for the war which they have opened on Bulgaria. They have had no provocation at all, nor can their apologists frame any decent excuse for the invasion of their neighbor's territory. Not even our war on Mexico, thirty odd years ago, was more pulpably violative of all the rules that normally govern the intercourse of nations. It is probable that King Milan is acting at the dictates of his own sober judgment, being swept along by the tide of popular feeling. He was reported, some time ago, to have said that he must either lead the fight or lose his crown. He found it impossible to retain his hold on the respect and confidence of his people without at least appearing to be in full sympathy

with their fighting mania. The case of Louis Napoleon in is last military undertaking illustrated on a grand scale what King Milan's predicament shows in miniature. Napoleon's military prestige baving been destroyed by the miserable failure of his Mexican scheme; the empire that he had set up in the new world having collapsed; his poor dupe, Maximilian, having been executed, and the French army withdrawn in something akin to disgrace, the French emperor felt that something must be done to astonish the world with a display of military prowess. Sedan and the abdication were the result. In trying to fasten his crown more securely on his head he lost it. King Milan may fare as badly.

"Neitherlong nor bloody," is what the Servian minister in London said of the war last Saturday while the Servian columns were on the march into Bulgaria. Why not long? And what reason is there to suppose it will not be bloody? If left to fight it out between themselves, the Servisus and Bulgarians are not likely to make a speedy end of it. The Servians know how to fight, as the Turks learned long ago. They have a record for great courage

and steady persistence. The Bulgarians are not cowards, and although the united forces of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia are, at present, not equal to the Servian army, it must be rem bered that the former are fighting on their own soil, defending their own homes.

But it is altogether improbable that these forces will be permitted to fight without interference from other and stronger powers. Russia and Austria will probably feel impelled to move in the interests of peace! Still, so many are the complications and so intricate and delicate the various international questions involved that a general European war may result from the little fire that has burst into flame in the Balkan peninsula.

South American Mails.

Mr. Bell, superintendent of foreign mails has made a very decided improvement in the service between the United States and Brazil, Argentine Republic, and other countries on the east coast of South America. He has arranged to have a South American mail made up at Newport News for each of States and Brazil Steamship Company's steamships.

Heretofore all mail matter for these coun tries from Washington and points south had to be sent north to New York, some hundreds of miles out of the direct route. Un der the new arrangement it will, if marked "Via Newport News." avoid this round. about route and save from one to three

The new superintendent of foreign mall service has shown, not only in this but in other important details of his office, a very clear and comprehensive appreciation of the value of time. He is inclined to be decidedly and intelligently progressive. It is hoped that this indicates a new departure for the Postoffice Department in the management of our foreign mail service.

An American in Scotland.

Mr. R. L. Winans is not the first American who has succeeded in making an ass o himself in Europe, but it is due to Mr. Winans to candidly concede that his success possesses a positiveness of emphasis to which no predecessor or rival has ever attained.

If Mr. R. L. Winans is inclined to be en vious of his competitors in asininity, if he dreads a distant future in which bribed bards or hired historians may sing or tell of a man of his time more asinine than he, we beg to assure him that his apprehension is groundless. His fame is secure. His measure has been taken. The coming generations that will know Grant as the greatest of American soldiers, Webster and Choate as the greatest of our lawyers, will not less surely know R. L. Winans as the most stupendous fool that America produced in the eteenth century.

The Scotch Highlands afford the theater in which Mr. R. L. Winans, self-expatriated American, is achieving his prodigious success. As our readers have, from time to time, been informed by cablegrams, Mr. Winans has acquired title to and fenced in immense tracts of territory for a dec forest. In the prosecution of this work Mr. Winans has put on more airs than would furnish an outfit for the royal family of Great Britain and the house of peers He has been haughty, overbearing, insolent, utterly regardless of the rights of the poor. and contemptuous even to the rich. He has walled up numerous thoroughfares, and in many ways has made himself the most honestly and heartily detested man in Scotland.

But Mr. R. L. Winans has profoundly impressed the Scotch official mind with his greatness and glory. It appears that the comsaloners of excise have actually expressed regret that their officers should have an yed him by intruding, in their search for illicit stills, into one of his glens at a time when he was hunting there with his gillies, and have engaged to instruct the officers to so arrange their inspections as not to interfere with the deer during the season. They also engage to have notice sent to Mr. Winans whenever there is reason to sus-

pect that illicit distilling is going on any here in his immense dome

The Glasgow Mail permits its hat Scotel temper to so far move its judgment as to predict that parliament will have some thing to say about these extraordinary as rangements. "Would any poor man's field, it asks, "be exempted from inspection in the same way as the American millionaire's leer forests !

But although he excise commi 'come down" to Winans as humbly as the head of Nanki Poo to Poo Bab, our illustrious self-expatriated fellow citizen has found an impediment in another quarter. It appears that his next neighbor in Invernes shire, Lord Tweedmouth, has sued out an "interdict" against him, by the terms of which he and his servants are commanded o refrain from erecting fences at three sep arate places, where he has undertaken t shut up public paths. Of course Mr Winans will fight his lordship in the courts until the arrival of that long-foretold by far away day when there is good skating of ice in the valleys of sheel, for Winans has the wealth of Crossus and the obstinacy of a herd of Kentucky mules.

The London Truth says: Mr. Winans is referred to in many Scote newspapers as "that nuisance." Boycotting i wrong, and so is making a person acquainted with a horsepond; but could not Mr. Winans's

neighbors convey to him, within the limits of the law, an expression of their estimate of his There is a passage of Holy Writ which recommends "a whip for the horse, a bridle

for the ass, and a rod for the fool's back.'

Suppose Mr. Winans's neighbors should

send him all three of these articles as "an expression of their estimate of his conduct," Charles Stewart Parnell.

A correspondent brings against the REPUBLICAN the accusation that it is "too nthusiastic in its support of Mr. Parnell. The REPUBLICAN promptly and cheerfully confesses to a great deal of admiration for

the distinguished Irish leader. By patient persistence in a cause that ought to be dear to the hearts of all true Americans, by a long continued display of great qualities as a leader of men, by the inherent justice of the objects for which he strives, and by the splendid success he has achieved, Mr. Parnell has earned the sincere espect of discerning and fair judging men of all parties.

It is not the intention of the REPUBLICAN to be unjust to England or her people. We earnestly advocate the maintenance of friendly relations between the governments and the people of the United States and

Great Britain respectively. But when the Irish Nationalists ask fo home rule—for such local self-government as England gives her colonies—they call for that which is their right, and in this de mand they have the most earnest sympathy of this journal, nor shall they lack such moral support as we can give them. Fon some reason, or none, in mere war

tonness, perhaps, a few railway officers at Pittsburg, in May last, broke open an old, cheap trunk which had comfrom Chicago and had been lying in the way a considerable time, unclaimed The body of a dead man was disclosed. Examination rendered it probable that a murder had been committed. Before long, the remains were identified as those of Fillippo Carusso, a Sicilian lemon peddle in Chicago, who had accumulated a large sum of money. The disappearance of Carusso was a subject of much interest and nquiry. Trained detectives strove to solve the mystery, were often baffled, but finally their investigation led with certainty to the brutal murderers, three men, Augostine Gilardo, Iglazio Sylvestre, and Giovanni Azzaro. They had strangled Carusso, em ploying friendly pretenses to accomplish their object. The old trunk became his coffin. When arrested, the heartless crim inals accused one, another, and finally confessed the horrid deed. At noon, Nov. 14, in the city of Chicago, they were executed The nature of the crime permitted no sentimentality, and the criminals received no sympathy.

Breakfast Table Letter to the President.

Mr. President: Money is a substance of such cital importance that in the discussion as to what resterial shall be used to make money. its form and quantity, those who have it and those who seek for it always manifest a deep concern. Any change that public authority may make in the material of which money is formed affects the very life-blood of commerce

In all the changes, from governments of tribes to governments of nations, from the rade of barter to the present methods of exchanges, the precious metals, gold and silver, have been used as the medium of exchange. To prevent abuses, it was found ecessary to fix a public stamp upon certain quantities of these metals, commonly made use of to purchase goods. Hence the origin of coined money.

Civilized nations legislate about the country of money as upon any other material matterto promote the general welfare. The laws enseted regarding the use of paper in the shap: of bills, checks, and drafts as currency, are perfected, so that to-day fully 91 per cent. of the vast aggregation of business is transacted by their use, leaving only about 6 per cent, to be represented in those transactions by coined money, made of gold and silver.

There is a conflict of opinion and of inte ecurding the use of these metals as money English financiers, the English government are in accord in their endeavor to make the yellow metal, known as gold, the yardstick of commerce. In this endeavor Germany has sided by the demonstization of silver. Of the five hundred and sixty-two millions gold coin in the United States, it is estimated that the national banks own two hunfred and fifty millions; their interest and the declarations of their organization are for the demonetization of silver in this country They are charged and trusted with the handling of the money of commerce; the more com pact, or contracted, coined money can be re duced, the greater the purchasing power of that which remains, as coined money, to meas re or make the value of property.

If the flat of the national authority for the colnage of the silver dollar as legal tender. money could be repealed, gold would approciate and silver decline in value. Thus we perceive that the money-lenders of Europe and the United States have a common interest to suspend the coinage of the silver dollar for the purpose of increasing the value of their se curities and their gold coin.

If Great Britain can enforce a policy that will reduce the price of silver in the United States, whose mines produced last year over 850,000,000, she will be enabled to transport it to India and Africa, and purchase their wheat and cotton from those silver consuming nations that much less, which would secure a lower level of prices for those staples in this

As a silver producing and a wheat and cotton raising country, we would therefore strike a blow in antagonism to the general welfare by suspending the colnage of the sliver dollar. If we occupied England's position, the bankers of the world, our interest would be reversed. Bankers, therefore, the world over believe in the centralization of the money power. Their policy of self-interest becomes the opponent of the general interest. So

long as the money-changers exist, this

effecting the will of the people, is the only safeguard of the people, as illustrated in the trade dollar of 420 grains of silver selling in the market at a large discount, when the lega tender sliver dollar of 412% grains remains as par for the purchase of goods and the paymen of debts.

charge are not, it seems to me, difficult to

THE ILLITERATE VOTE.

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In following French polities we must never forget that the suffrage is exercised by a great mass of ignorant peasents and workingmen who have been brought up under a paternal government. The French peasent, provided all goes well, is generally satisfied with the existing government, but let a whirlwind come and unroof his house and tear up his vines; let a river overflow his land; let a war take his children away and increase his taxes, and he will be sure to lay the fault to the government and vote against it if an election be near at hand. Now the present elections have taken place under unfavorable circumstances.

HARD TIMES FOR THE GAULS.

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HAID TIMES FOR THE GAULS.

France has been suffering for more than two years from an agricultural and commercial depression that has sorely tried her people. The Tonquin expedition has cost millions, hundreds of the French youth have been killed, and the affair Is not yet over. All these things have been eleverly exploited by the anti-republican coalition, which has been very careful not to say to the peasant that it wanted to change the form of government, but has simply appealed to him to turn out the men who have caused the crisis in affairs, increased his taxes, and taken away his sons. Another question which has been worked by the conservatives is the religious persecutions. Although Paris is skeptical, the country is still religious, and the threatened separation of church and state has been used as a bugbear to frighten timid men who, if they are not devout worshipers, have no dealer to openly break with the church. The di-

e not devout worshipers, have no desire openly break with the church. The di-

visions among the republicans have not been so important a factor in the result as is claimed, for the resultonaries have gained

claimed, for the reactionaries have gained nearly all their seats in departments where there was only one list opposed to them. The republicans have been beaten in twenty-five departments. They were united in nineteen of these twenty-five. Another rignificant fact is that the reactionary gains are in the regions that have most suffered by the agricultural and commercial depression.

THE REPUBLIC SAFE.

DANIEL D'ARTHEZ.

Death of Ex-Senator Sharon

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13. - Ex-Senator

Villiam Sharon died at 3:32 this afternoon.

William H. Sharon was born in western

Illinois seventy-three years ago, and re-

fortune of later days. He then became identified with the bank, and was a bold and fearless speculator in mining stocks, accumulating money rapidly, until he became known as one of the richest men on the Facilic coast. In 1875 he was elected to the United States Senate and remained

Public opinion, molded toto law, can make s just standard of both gold and silver; If the supply and the demand for either have changed the intrinsic value, Congress can readlest the relations of one to the other, without the suspension of the colnage of either. This country, desiring to extend us communical relations with the people of all the earth, must ever desire to use as money both gold and silver, and paper. Nine hundred and fifty mil lions use gold and silver, and of this popula tion seven hundred and seventy millions us silver alone.

A gold and silver-producing country like ours will not consult the general welfare by depreciating the value of the products of its mines, especially when it can be demonstrated that the competition between the American farmer and planter in the markets of Great Britain, is increased in the same ratio as the cost of silver is reduced by which the English merchant pays for the wheat and cotton raised in the sliver-consuming countries of Asia and

Mr. President : Your silver letter places you before the people as a bimetalist; you are in favor of the mass of gold and silver flowing through the channels of trade side by side, or a par. Who shall determine what is par! Shall the fluctuations of Wall street, or the opinions of a board of directory of English of American banks decide?

Shall we not rely on an American Congre o create an American policy in the stamping of metal and paper money, by the sovereignty of law, made by the representatives, not of one interest, but of all the people? Must we suspend the coinage of the silver dollar is order to properly and wisely legislate for the future? Would the massing of five hundred millions of silver dollars bankrupt the people and destroy the value of our productions? If the Englisman, the reduction of the price of silver 25 per cent on account of the suspension of coinage of the silver dollar here, can purchase wheat and cot ton that much lower in other countries, would that increase or reduce the price of labor or

the plantations and farms of this country? This money question, Mr. President, is sensitive one. Theories do not always work well in practice. Do not allow the money dealers to shape your recommendations t Congress. Let the people's representative make the policy of the nation upon this queson. If you do the people will indorse your

sion.

THE REPUBLIC SAFE.

It is clear, from a careful examination of the figures, that it was not the form of government that the dissatisfied electors wished to change, for in most all the departments, where the radicals had separate lists, it is they who have gained, instead of the monarchists. Besides, the conservatives were careful, in all their manifestoes, to say nothing about overturning the republic. The real meaning of the elections is that the people are tired of the opportunist policy, and particularly of colonial expansion. They are dissatisfied with the hesitating, bectoring policy which has been followed against the church, and those who were for more radical and decisive measures gave their vetes to the feft, while the others went to the right. It must not be supposed that this temporary increase of the conservative minority puts the French republic in danger. All the seats that the reactionaries can possibly gain on the 18th instant will still leave them in the minority, and if the republicans can compromise smong themselves, and unite upon a common policy, they will still be able to have a working majority of 175 to 200, which is a much larger one than they had after the 16th of May, 1877. The unexpected increase in conservative seats has given them a warning which at the present moment they appear to heed, for on all sides they are counseling the formation of a single list in all the departments where supplementary elections are to be held. Those candi-With our silver dollar in their pockets the aboring men of America will never starve or go naked. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

THE FRANCHISE IN FRANCE.

Johnny Crapaud at the Polls and What

counseling the formation of a single list in all the departments where supplementary elections are to be held. Those candidates who have received the highest number of votes will run again, and this time they will receive the united support of all factions of the party. If this discipline can be maintained in the next chamber the republican party will be able to govern, and it is one of the benefits of the conservative reaction of Sunday last that it has reminded certain French politicians of an elementary truth, which in their extreme partisanship they are apt to ignore, that in union there is strength.

DANIEL D'ARTHEE. He Does There. Pants, Oct. 24.—The importance and sigdifficance of the late elections render the mode of conducting such affairs in this country a matter of some interest in the western republic. Paris was divided into 649 sections or voting places, and there were nearly 200 more provided for St. Denis and sceaux. As the method of voting is the same all over France a description of the operation here will indicate how the French elector votes. The polls are opened at 8 in the morning by a citizen selected by the Illinois seventy-three years ago, and remained there until he was of age. The western fever struck him at the time of the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast, and after many hardships he reached Nevada, where, for a time, he worked about the diggings, with but little or no success. He met Ralston, the president of the Bank of California, on one of histrips to San Francisco, and the latter was instrumental in obtaining for him a position as superintendent of one of the mines under the control of the bank. Later on he became the Nevada agent of the Bank of California, and by careful manipulation of affairs he made an immense amount of money for the bank, and built for himself the basis of his own fortune of later days. He then became identified with the bank, and was a bold mayor of the quarter. This presiding offi-cer's assisted by two wardens and secretary. The voter delivers his ballot folded to the presiding officer, who drops it into the urn. If the ticket, which must be white, con tains any mark or sign whatever by which the voter can be known it is thrown out when the counting takes place. Electors can write their lists or use printed ones, and they can indulee in as much "scratching" as they like. Each voter must justify his as they like. Each voter must justify his identity, either by an electoral card or by witnesses who are electors in his ward. Instead of counting the votes as fast as they are deposited during the day, so that by the time the poils are closed there would be but little work to do, the counting here does not begin until all have voted, that is to say, until 6 o'clock. Then the presiding officer calls upon a number of the declaraofficer calls upon a number of the electors present to help in the counting. These volunteers are divided into groups of four. One reads aloud the names and two others check them off on two separate lists pre-tured in advance. The fourth assistant check them off on two separate lists pre-pared in advance. The fourth assistant copies the totals on to another list which when finished is signed by all the counters. This list, together with the irregular bal-lots, is delivered to the presiding officer, who forwards it to the prefecture of the Seihe. This cumbersome arrangement works well enough in a small community, but in Paris, with eighteen lists and over 300 candidates, it is found to be very de-fective. When the polls were closed there were more than sixty sections where volum-

SOME IMPEDIMENTS.

the election, and it was triumphantly an nounced that the system worked to per fection.

WHAT IT AMOUNTED TO.

others comprise pure legitimists, Orleanists, and a few clericals, who are principally

noted for their anti-republican sentiments. There are fifty departments in which a sec-ond ballot will be necessary on the 18th in-

ond panot will be necessary on the 18th in-stant, and in forty-one the republicans have a strong majority. In the nine others the reactionaries will make the struggle a very close one. Success will only come to the republicans by strict discipline.

THE RESULT ANALYZED. The results of the elections have taken a great many persons by surprise. In the last chamber there were 60 reactionists, and although at the end of the campaign it was concede. In the they would gain a few

was conceded that they would gain a few scats the most sanguine man of their own party never dared to express the opinion that they would double their number. The fact that they have on the first ballot se-cured 180 scats has caused dismay in the republican ranks, and each fraction of the party has thrown the blame on the other. The opportunists, who have been in power the past four years, say that the bitter war made by the radicals against M. Ferry and his ministry has thrown the hesitaling ones into the arms of the conservatives. The rad-

into the arms of the conservatives. The radicals reply that the vote shows that the country does not want any more Tonquin expeditions, and is making the whole party suffer for the faults committed by one branch of it. The causes of the sharp

to the United States Senate and remained until succeeded by Senator Fair in 1881.
Since his retirement from the Senate he has been living in San Francisco, where he owns a great deal of property. He also owns quite a number of houses and land in Chicago, as well as in this city, where his real setate is valued at nearly \$1,000,000. The Sharon divorce case is of too recent happening to need recalling, but suffice to say that it was the most sensational that ever occurred in this country. Sarah Althea Hill, it will be remembered, sued Senator Sharon for a divorce and half of his estate, which is valued at \$6,000,000, alleging the existence of a marriage contract. The were more than sixty sections where volun existence of a marriage contract. The teer counters could not be obtained, and the work in these sections did not begin

RAILWAY NOTES. James Shriver, assistant general ticket agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railway, was here to business yesterday,

Master mechanics and general firemen of the Master incommes and general lifetime of the machinery departments of the Bittlimere and Oble held a meeting at Newark. Oble, last Fri-day, to discuss matters pertaining to the baild-ing of engines, e.g. Belegates were present from Caleago, Garrett, Sandwesky, Chicago Junction, Bellaire, Wheeling, and Newark. The last of the from on the great ralicovidaridge at Point Pleasant, connecting the West Virginia branch with the Ohio branch of the Ohio Central, has been placed in position. The total length of the bridge is a fraction less than one mile; total weight of bridge and approaches, 8,272,628 pounds; total cost of bridge, \$600,000.

facilitate the counting, so that the exact re-sult would be known the following day. With that theatrical instinct so implanted The Ohio Central, which was recently sold, is to be reorganized. Col. Thomas II. Sharp, rectiver of the river division, has removed the headquarters of the road from Countries, Ohio, to Charleston, W. Va., in order that the road may be operated from a point on its lina. Col. Sharp has rented the residence of flom. John E. Kenna, United States senator from west Virginia and will remove his family from New York. in every Frenchman a rehearsal of the voting had been tried. The pupils of one movements one day several weeks before the election, and it was triumphantly are pounced that the

WHAT IT AMOUNTED TO.

The result of the vote, excepting the department of the Seise and the colonies, is 180 reactionaries, 134 republicans, and 222 ballottages where a second trial will be necessary. If to this total of 556 we add the 38 deputies for the Seine and the 10 for the colonies, we have the total of 584, which is the number of deputies the new chamber will contain. Of the 189 reactionaries elected, there are only 52 Bonapartists; the others comprise pure legitimists, Orleanists, from New York.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the stock-bolders of the Baltimore and Onio Italicoad Company the following directors were elected; william F. Burns, J. Spear Nicholas, John Gregg, William W. Taylor, J. Carcy Coale, G. A. Von Lingen, Decatur H. Miller, Josh G. Harvey, George W. Dobbin, Heary C. Smith, Aubrey Pearre, and T. Harrison Garrett. The president will be elected at the next routhly meeting of the board of directors, and no opposition to the re-election of Robert Garrett is known.

A spec al dispatch from New York represents that it is the general impression that the apposition to the deal between the Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt for the transfer of the South Pennsylvania to the former will prove fuffle, and that the courts will be powerless to prevent it, but the acquisition of the Reech Creek, Clearlield and Southwestern will be attended with some difficulty. The majority of the parties in interest seem determined to prevent it, if possible, and are quite ready to pay the mousy required to prevent it.

The Philadelphia Press says Franklin P.

money required to prevent it.

The Philadelphia Press says Franklin P. Gowen, ex-president of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, said yesterday that he desired to be re-elected, because every dollar he had invested was in the stock and junior securities of Reading. It is said that shareholders generally are in favor of a change of administration, and will support Gowen, believing that things cannot get into a worse shape than they are in at present.

shape than they are in at present.

A special dispatch from Baltimore represents upon responsible authority that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has successfully negotiated another argo loan. The loan is 81,569,500, forty year 5 per cent bonds, on the East Side Schuylkitl road, Philadelphia. The bends are indorsed by the Baltimore and Ohio company. The East Side Schuylkitl road is the connecting link between the Baltimore and Ohio Company. The East Side Schuylkitl road is the connecting link between the Baltimore and Ohio Philadelphia extension and the Reading's New York line, and the present move indicates that the Baltimore and Ohio has not decided to use the Pennsylvania tracks to New York, but will use the Beading.

In some of the voting places there were four sheets for the 300 mames of the candidates, and each recorder had to look over these four sheets as fast as a name was called out. If all these names had been printed on one sheet, much delay would have been saved. Theu there was a numerous variety of "scratched" tickets. A great many ballots were written, while others ware partly written and partly printed. C. W. Smith, now general manager of the Chesapeake and Ohto railroad, has been elected vice president of the Atchison, Toocka and Santa Fe railroad, and will enter upon the duties Dec. 1. many ballots were written, while others were partly written and partly printed. Some intelligent electors had written one name thirty-eight times, others had written the whole thirty-eight times. In 1871, the last time the scrutin de liste was used for a general election, it was four or five days before the definite results were known, and on the present occasion it was thought that everything had been done to facilitate the counting, so that the exact re-